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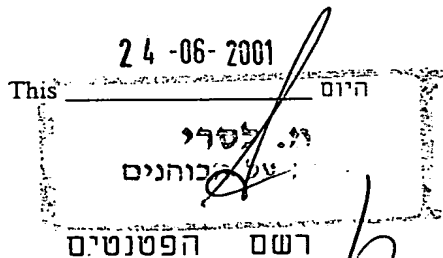
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Application for Patent

אני, (שם המבקש, מענו ולגבי גוף מאוגד - מקום התאגדותו)

I. (Name and address of applicant, and in case of body corporate-place of incorporation)

BROMINE COMPOUNDS LTD  
MAKLEFF HOUSE.  
P.O. Box 180  
Beer-Sheva

תרכובות ברום בע"מ  
בית מקלף  
ת.ד. 180  
באר-שבע

ששמה הוא

THE LAW

הדין

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Owner, by virtue of

תרחיפים מימיים של פנטברומובנזיל אקרילאט

(בעברית)

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AQUEOUS SUSPENSIONS OF PENTABROMOBENZYL ACRYLATE

הבקש בזאת כי ינתן לי עליה פטנט. hereby apply for a patent to be granted to me in respect thereof.

*בקשת חלוקה - Application of Division		*בקשת פטנט מוסף - Application for Patent Addition		*דרישה דין קדימה Priority Claim		
*מבקשת פטנט from Application		*לבקשה/לפטנט to Patent/Appl.		מספר/סימן Number/Mark	תאריך Date	מדינת האירוע Convention Country
מס' _____ dated _____ מיום		מס' _____ dated _____ מיום				
*יפוי כח: כללי / מיוחד - רצוף בזה / עזר יוגש P.O.A.: general / individual - attached / to be filed later הוגש בענין _____ 79359 _____ מספרנו: 8692/99						
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Luzzatto & Luzzatto By: _____ Attorneys for Applicant				לשימוש הלישכה		

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תרחיפים מימיים של פנטברומובנזיל אקרילאט

AQUEOUS SUSPENSIONS OF PENTABROMOBENZYL ACRYLATE

AQUEOUS SUSPENSIONS OF PENTABROMOBENZYL  
ACRYLATE

Field of the Invention

This invention relates to novel compositions of matter that are aqueous suspensions of pentabromobenzyl acrylate (PBBMA) and to a process for making them.

Background of the Invention

Pentabromobenzyl acrylate (PBBMA) is an acrylic monomer, which is useful in many applications, especially but not exclusively, in the field of fire retardants for plastic compositions. It can be polymerized easily by known techniques such as bulk polymerization, solution polymerization etc., or by mechanical compounding or extrusion. In mechanical compounding or extrusion, it may be grafted onto existing polymer backbones, or added to unsaturated *loci* on polymers.

All these properties render PBBMA a particularly useful tool in the hands of experienced compounders. However, it has been impossible, so far, to carry out aqueous manipulations with PBBMA, in spite of their desirability, because, on the one hand, PBBMA is insoluble in water, and on the other hand, because of its high bromine content, it has a high specific gravity, about 2.7, - and therefore does not lend itself to the preparation and use of aqueous suspensions.

It is a purpose of this invention to provide stable dispersions or suspensions of PBBMA, which are new compositions of matter. Dispersions and suspensions are to be considered synonyms, as used herein.

It is another purpose of this invention to provide such dispersions or suspensions that are aqueous dispersions or suspensions.

It is a further purpose of this invention to provide a process for preparing such suspensions.

It is a further purpose of this invention to provide suspensions of PBBMA for particular applications in industry.

It is a still further purpose of this invention to provide suspensions of PBBMA together with additional compounds, such as synergists for increasing the fire-retarding efficiency of compositions obtained from PBBMA.

It is a still further purpose of this invention to provide processes comprising the polymerization and/or copolymerization of PBBMA for the production of particular products.

Other purposes and advantages of the invention will appear as the description proceeds.

### Summary of the Invention

The suspension of PBBMA, according to the invention, is characterized in that it comprises PBBMA in the form of finely ground particles, having a size smaller than 50  $\mu\text{m}$  and preferably smaller than 10  $\mu\text{m}$  and more preferably from 0.3  $\mu\text{m}$  to 10  $\mu\text{m}$ , and contains suspending agents chosen from among xanthene gums, anionic or nonionic purified, sodium modified montmorillonite, naphthalene sulfonic acid-formaldehyde condensate sodium salt, sodium or calcium or ammonium salts of sulfonated lignin, acrylic acids/acrylic acids ester copolymer neutralized - sodium polycarboxyl, and wetting agents chosen from among alkyl ether, alkylaryl ether, fatty acid diester and sorbitan monoester types, polyoxyethylene (POE) compounds. The POE compounds are preferably chosen from among:

POE allyl ethers N - 5; 10; 20;

POE lauryl ethers N - 5; 10; 20;

POE acetylphenyl ethers N - 3; 5; 10; 20;

POE nonylphenyl ethers N - 3; 4; 5; 6; 7; 10; 12; 15; 20;

POE dinonylphenyl ethers N - 5; 10; 20;

POE oleate - N - 9, 18, 36;

Sorbitan monooleate N - 3; 5; 10; 20.

Alkyl naphthalene sulfonates or their sodium salts.

N is the number of ethylene oxide units.

Said suspension is typically, though not necessarily, an aqueous one.

The suspension according to the invention may also include nonionic or anionic surface active agents or wetting agents, which can be chosen by persons skilled in the art. For example, nonionic agents may be polyoxyethylene (POE) alkyl ether type, preferably NP-6 (Nonylphenol ethoxylate, 6 ethyleneoxide units). Anionic agents may be free acids or organic phosphate esters or the dioctyl ester of sodium sulfosuccinic acid. It may, also, include other additives which function both as dispersing agents and suspending agents commonly used by skilled persons like sodium or calcium or ammonium salts of sulfonated lignin, acrylic acids/acrylic acids ester copolymer neutralized - sodium polycarboxyl, preferably naphthalene sulfonic acid - formaldehyde condensate sodium salt. The suspension according to the invention may also include defoaming or antifoaming agents, which can be chosen by persons skilled in the art. For example, emulsion of mineral oils or emulsion of natural oils or preferably emulsion of silicon oils like AF-52<sup>TM</sup>.

The invention further comprises a method of preparing a suspension of PBBMA, which comprises grinding the PBBMA together with wetting agent and preferably also dispersing agent to the desired particle size adding it to the suspending medium, consisting of water containing suspension stabilizing agents, with slow stirring, preferably at 40 to 400 rpm. Grinding is preferably carried out with simultaneous cooling. The order of the addition of the wetting agents, the dispersing agents and the suspending agents is important.

Preserving or stabilizing agents such as Formaldehyde, and preferably a mixture of methyl and propyl hydroxy benzoates, can also be added to the suspension .

Typical size distributions of PBBMA both before grinding and as they are when present in suspensions according to the invention, are listed hereinafter. "D" indicates the diameter of the particles in  $\mu\text{m}$  and S.A. indicates the surface area in square meters per gram. "v" designates volume and 0.25 means 25% by volume.

	D(v,0.1)	D(v,0.5)	D(v,0.9)	Specific S.A.
PBBMA before grinding	2.40	19.34	58.20	0.3623
PBBMA in suspension	0.36	1.54	6.62	2.2554

In an embodiment of the process of the invention, wherein suspensions of PBBMA and additional compounds - such as fire-retardant synergists, e.g. fire-retardant antimony oxide (AO), the process comprises preparing a suspension of the additional compound in a way similar to the preparation of the PBBMA suspension, and then mixing the two suspensions, preferably by adding the suspension of the additional compound to a slowly stirred suspension of PBBMA, and continuing stirring until a homogeneous, mixed suspension is obtained.

The suspensions, in particular the aqueous suspensions, of the invention are stable. When stored at room temperature, they are stable for at least two weeks and preferably at least one month. Their stability may be



higher, e.g. three months or more. If they have to be stored at high temperature, they should pass the "Tropical Storage Test", at 54°C, viz. be stable under such Test for at least one week.

### Detailed Description of Preferred Embodiments

The following examples are intended to illustrate the invention, but are not binding or limitative.

#### Example 1

##### Preparation of a suspension of PBBMA

A glass bead wet mill equipped with cooling jacket and continuous feed by a peristaltic pump, was utilized for grinding. PBBMA (750gr) was mixed with water (240ml), NP-6 (Nonylphenol ethoxylate) (1ml) and Darvan#1 (Naphtalenesulfonic acid formaldehyde condensate, sodium salt) (30gr). The mixture was fed into the grinding beads mill over a period of 25 min. The resulting slurry was stirred gently, mechanical blade stirrer, 40 – 60 rpm, and 10ml of 1.5% Rhodopol 23, Xanthan Gum (CAS N° 11138-66-2) in water with preserving agents, 1% Methyl Paraben, methyl-4-hydroxybenzoate, CAS N° 99-76-3 and 0.5% Propyl Paraben, propyl-4-hydroxybenzoate, CAS N° 94-13-3, were added.

#### Example 2

##### Preparation of a PBBMA-AO suspension

A suspension of Antimony Oxide was prepared as follows. To a 3-liter round bottom flask, fitted with a mechanical stirrer, were added water (240 ml), NP-6 (1 ml) (Nonylphenol ethoxylate), and Darvan #1

(Naphthalenesulfonic acid formaldehyde condensate, sodium salt) (30 g). Finely ground antimony oxide, Ultrafine grade with typical average particle size of  $0.2\mu\text{m}$ - $0.4\mu\text{m}$ . (AO, 750 g) was slowly added under fast stirring, 400-600 rpm. The stirrer was slowed, 50-150 rpm and a 1.5% solution of Rhodopol 23 Xanthan Gum (CAS No 11138-66-2) with preserving agents - 1% Methyl Paraben, methyl-4-hydroxybenzoate, (CAS No 99-76-3) and 0.5% Propyl Paraben, propyl-4-hydroxybenzoate, (CAS No 94-13-3) were added (115 ml).

The mixed PBBMA-AO suspension was prepared as follows. To a slowly stirred, 40 rpm, suspension of PBBMA (750 ml) at  $25^{\circ}\text{C}$ - $30^{\circ}\text{C}$ , obtained as described in Example 1, was added the AO suspension (250 ml) as described above. After five minutes, stirring was stopped, yielding a homogeneous mixture.

### Example 3

#### Preparation of a PBBMA-Styrene-Butylacrylate Terpolymer latex

In a 0.5L 4 necked round bottom flask fitted with mechanical stirrer, reflux condenser, thermometer, dropping funnel and Nitrogen inlet were charged 1.4gr SDS (Sodium Dodecyl Sulfate) and 100mL of water. The flask was immersed in an oil bath and heated to  $70^{\circ}\text{C}$  with continuous stirring, 250 rpm, Nitrogen was introduced under the surface of the liquid. After 1 hr. the nitrogen inlet was raised above the surface of the liquid and 0.15gr of  $\text{K}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_8$  were added. 5 min. later a solution of 15gr Styrene and 15gr Butylacrylate was added dropwise over 30 min. The emulsion pre-polymerization was continued for another 90 min. after

which 6gr of a PBBMA suspension (~60% solids) were added dropwise over 70 min. The polymerization was continued overnight.

A stable latex ( stable for more than two month ) was obtained.

The terpolymer isolated from this emulsion was characterized. The bromine content was 7% and the glass transition temperature was 18.8°C.

#### Example 4

##### Preparation of a PBBMA-Styrene-Acrylonitrile Terpolymer

In a 0.5L 4 necked round bottom flask fitted with mechanical stirrer, reflux condenser, thermometer, dropping funnel and Nitrogen inlet were charged 1.4gr SDS (Sodium Dodecyl Sulfate) and 100mL of water. The flask was immersed in an oil bath and heated to 70°C with continuous stirring, 250 rpm, Nitrogen was introduced under the surface of the liquid. After 1 hr. the nitrogen inlet was raised above the surface of the liquid and 0.15gr of  $K_2S_2O_8$  were added. 5 min. later a solution of 18.2gr Styrene and 5.8gr Acrylonitrile was added dropwise over 30 min. The emulsion pre-polymerization was continued for another 20 min. after which 8.5gr of a PBBMA suspension (~60% solids) were added dropwise over 40 min. A second portion of 0.15gr of  $K_2S_2O_8$  was added 3hr. after the addition of the suspension was finished. The polymerization was continued overnight.

A stable latex (stable for at least one month ) was obtained.

The terpolymer isolated from this emulsion was characterized. The bromine content was 12.5%, the nitrogen content was 5% and the glass transition temperature was 107°C. The molecular weight depends on the

polymerization conditions. In this particular case a Weight Average Molecular Weight,  $M_w$ , of  $1.2 \times 10^6$  and Number Average Molecular Weight,  $M_n$ , of 422,000, was determined (in Dimethylformamide solution, calibrated with Polystyrene standards) .

The suspensions of the invention are useful for a number of applications, and the way in which they are used and the resulting products, are also part of the invention.

Fire Retardants are commonly used in carpet-backings . However, the fire retardants of the prior art are not bound to the carpet, and are susceptible to removal by dry cleaning. According to the invention, the aqueous suspension of PBBMA is applied to the reverse side of the carpets and is polymerized by heating at temperatures above  $130^\circ\text{C}$ . This results in a coating of PBBMA polymer which is bound to the carpet.

In the prior art, fire retardants are used in the textile industry. However, they generally produce light scattering, because they are used in powder form. According to the invention, the aqueous solution of PBBMA, optionally with complementary components, is applied to textile materials and penetrates into the fibers, and then polymerization is effected by heating at temperatures above  $130^\circ\text{C}$ , thus polymerizing PBBMA and binding the resulting polymers to the fibers. Addition of free radical initiating catalysts , the conventional polymerization catalysts such as organic peroxides, e.g., benzoylperoxide , or other free radical producing catalysts, e.g., azobisisobutyronitrile , will shorten polymerization time.

The PBBMA suspensions of the invention can be used to copolymerize PBBMA with other monomers or grafted to polymers, in order to produce adhesives which are also fire-retardants or other types of surface modifiers and binding promoters.

Likewise, the suspensions of the invention can be used to copolymerize PBBMA with other (meth)acrylate derivatives, such as butyl acrylate, methyl methacrylate or other monomers, to produce transparent plastics of predetermined refraction indices.

Double layered particles can also be produced, according to the invention, by adding another monomer, e.g. another (meth)acrylic derivative, to the PBBMA suspensions under polymerization conditions, to produce very stable latexes. An example of such other monomers can be, for instance, aliphatic (meth)acrylates or hydroxyethyl acrylate.

The novel products obtained according to the invention, and the processes for their production, are also part of the invention.

While examples of the invention have been described for purposes of illustration, it will be apparent that many modifications, variations and adaptations can be carried out by persons skilled in the art, without exceeding the scope of the claims.

## CLAIMS

1. Suspensions of PBBMA, characterized in that they comprise PBBMA in the form of finely ground particles and contain suspending agents chosen from among xanthene gums, anionic or nonionic purified, sodium modified montmorillonite, naphthalene sulfonic acid-formaldehyde condensate sodium salt, sodium or calcium or ammonium salts of sulfonated lignin, acrylic acids/acrylic acids ester copolymer neutralized - sodium polycarboxyl, and wetting agents chosen from among alkyl ether, alkylaryl ether, fatty acid diester and sorbitan monoester types, polyoxyethylene (POE) compounds.
2. Suspensions according to claim 1, wherein the wetting agents are chosen from among :
  - POE allyl ethers N - 5; 10; 20;
  - POE lauryl ethers N - 5; 10; 20;
  - POE acetylphenyl ethers N - 3; 5; 10; 20;
  - POE nonylphenyl ethers N - 3; 4; 5; 6; 7; 10; 12; 15; 20;
  - POE dinonylphenyl ethers N - 5; 10; 20;
  - POE oleate - N - 9, 18, 36;
  - Sorbitan monooleate N - 3; 5; 10; 20; and
  - Alkyl naphthalene sulfonates or their sodium salts;wherein N is the number of ethylene oxide units.

3. Suspensions according to claim 1, wherein the suspending medium is water.
4. Suspensions according to claim 1, wherein the PBBMA is in the form of particles having a size smaller than 50  $\mu\text{m}$ .
5. Suspensions according to claim 4, wherein the PBBMA is in the form of particles having a size from 0.3 to 10  $\mu\text{m}$ .
6. Aqueous suspensions according to claim 1, wherein the suspending agent compound is chosen from among xanthene gums.
7. Aqueous suspensions according to claim 1, having a stability at room temperature of at least two weeks.
8. Aqueous suspensions according to claim 1, having a stability at room temperature of at least one month.
9. Aqueous suspensions according to claim 1, having a stability of at least one week according to the "Tropical Storage Test", at 54°C.

10. Aqueous suspensions according to claim 1, further comprising nonionic or anionic surface active agents.
11. Aqueous suspensions according to claim 10, wherein the surface active agents are chosen from among polyalkylene glycol ethers, free acids, organic phosphate esters, the dioctyl ester of sodium sulfosuccinic acid, or polyoxyethylene alkyl ethers.
12. Process for the preparation of an aqueous suspension of PBBMA, which comprises grinding the PBBMA to the desired particle size, in water containing wetting agents and optionally suspending agents.
13. Process according to claim 10, further comprising preparing a suspension of an additional compound in a way similar to the preparation of the PBBMA suspension, and then mixing the two suspensions.
14. Process according to claim 11, wherein the suspension of the additional compound is added to a slowly stirred suspension of PBBMA, and stirring is continued until a homogeneous, mixed suspension is obtained.
15. Process according to claim 10, further comprising adding to the suspension a preserving agent.
16. Process for the fire retardation of carpets, which comprises applying an aqueous suspension of PBBMA according to claim 1 or 3 to



carpet-backings and polymerizing the PBBMA by heating at temperatures above 130°C.

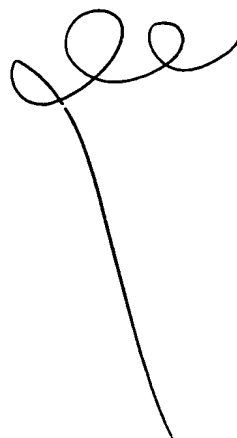
17. Process for the fire retardation of textile materials, which comprises applying an aqueous suspension of PBBMA according to claim 1 or 3 to the textile materials and polymerizing the PBBMA by heating at temperatures above 130°C.
18. Process for the production of fire-retarded adhesives, which comprises preparing a suspension of PBBMA according to claim 12 and copolymerizing the PBBMA with other monomers.
19. Process for the production of fire-retarded adhesives, which comprises preparing a suspension of PBBMA according to claim 1 or 3 and grafting the PBBMA into polymers.
20. Process for the production of transparent plastics, which comprises preparing a suspension of PBBMA according to claim 1 or 3 and copolymerizing the PBBMA with other acrylic monomers.
21. Process for the production of double-layered particles, which comprises preparing a suspension of PBBMA according to claim 1 or 3 and adding another acrylic monomer to the suspension under polymerization conditions, to produce hydrophilic particles and stable latexes.
22. Aqueous suspensions of PBBMA, substantially as described.

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23. Process for the preparation of a suspension of PBBMA, substantially as described.

לוצאטו און לוצאטו  
LUZZATTO & LUZZATTO  
By: ע"י

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